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SOURCE Horba.PROPOSED YUGOSLAV SOCIAL PLAN FOR 1952The Social Product

The social product, based on minimum utilization of production capacity, includes the total value of production and production services of the state, cooperative, and private sector in all areas of the national economy. Its value has been computed at the new prices.

The national economy is divided into the following areas:

1. Industry and Mining

The total product of industry and mining includes the total value of production and production services realized in 1952 by the economic enterprises in this area.

2. Agriculture

The total product of agriculture comprises the total value of agricultural production and services, including plant and livestock production, domestic processing of plant and livestock products, parallel activities in the private sector (such as private wood cutting, services to the municipality, haulage, etc.), fishing, goods production, and production services of individual producers.

3. Forestry

The total product of forestry includes mostly the socialized sector of the national economy, which includes cultivation and maintenance of forests, obtaining seedlings, forestation, etc., exploitation of forests by economic enterprises (cutting and processing of timber done in the forests), and the collection of forestry products.

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4. Construction

The total product of construction includes the total value of construction work to be realized in 1952.

5. Transportation

The total product of transportation includes all sectors of transportation activity. It also includes the product of workshops which serve basic branches of transportation in an auxiliary or secondary capacity (railroad, automobile, truck, streetcar, and similar workshops). The value of the total product in this area is computed on the basis of the new transportation rates.

6. Commerce.

The total product of commerce represents expenditures in commerce connected with accumulation, and includes funds realized through commerce. It includes both wholesale and retail trade, tourism, and hotels supplying meals as a part of social welfare. Value of the total product is based on the market prices of goods traded.

7. Artisans

The total product of artisans includes only artisans engaged in production, such as tailors, carpenters, upholsterers, etc., and does not include hairdressers, etc.

The National Income

The national income (newly-created product or newly-created value) is calculated by deducting from the total value of the social product the cost of raw and auxiliary materials, services performed by other enterprises, and amortization of basic funds.

The sum of products to be produced during 1952 by individual enterprises, or individual producers in individual branches or areas of the economy, constitutes the newly-created product of an individual branch or area. The sum of products to be produced in individual economic areas constitutes the national income of the republics, or the national income of the FNRJ (Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia).

Another part of the national income is created by economic enterprises or individual businesses through foreign trade. This income results when prices of imported raw materials are less than those of domestic raw materials. Production costs are decreased, and this creates new values for products which continue to be sold at the same price as if they had been produced from domestic raw materials.

The 1952 national income is to be distributed according to general economic and social needs as follows:

1. The wage fund is to pay wages of workers and officials in the [socialized sector of the] economy, and pay personal bonuses to private producers (agriculturalists and artisans), less state taxes and personal accumulation. The wage fund for workers includes coupons and special allowances, such as clothing for railroad workers, sailors, etc. It does not include allowances for increasing work productivity, allowances for children, or social security benefits.

Personal incomes of agriculturalists include food they produce for their own consumption, and goods they obtain for their personal use in exchange for their products.

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Personal incomes of artisans are their own earnings, less taxes and investments in new production.

2. Social funds include materials and personal expenditures of societies for common needs. Other social funds include those for education, science and culture, health protection, government administration, the judiciary and public prosecution, etc. All these categories represent separate allotments in state budgets, through which their allotment is effected.

3. Investments include all investments. The allotment for the state sector is to include all key construction.

Utilization of Production Capacity

The minimum utilization of production capacity is called for by the plan, and is represented by a utilization-of-capacity index, which shows in percentages the ratio between planned production and maximum potential production. Maximum potential production means maximum utilization of production capacities of individual enterprises or plants.

The production of important products in 1952 called for by the social plan is based on available basic raw materials and semifinished products, which assure planned production, and other reserves (primarily wage reserves) by which production volume is scheduled. The social plan calls for production which is assured by existing materials and manpower, but production can and must be increased as possibilities arise. The plan for utilization of capacity does not include local production.

Maximum potential production, represented by 100, is based on maximum potential utilization (principally in three shifts) of that element of capacity represented by a maximum an individual enterprise or plant would be able to produce, allowing for bottlenecks in manpower, machinery, etc.

Other elements are also taken into consideration, such as seasonal work, number of shifts worked, equipment repair, production interruptions, and other things which may decrease production capacities.

Maximum potential production is based on an average assortment and ordinary quality of product, except where the plan demands specific assortments or quality of product as in the machine construction and electric industries. In these cases, maximum potential production is based on concrete agreements. The following are some examples:

1. The maximum potential production of electric power is based on performance of power plant equipment in view of average load or potential electric power consumption.
2. The maximum potential production of coal is based on available working sites in mines, taking into consideration existing mechanization or productivity achieved.
3. The maximum potential production of petroleum refineries is based on potential processing of crude petroleum in equipment for primary distillation, taking into consideration the planned assortment of raw materials.
4. The maximum potential production in the metals processing industry is based on machinery working in two shifts.
5. The maximum potential production of textiles is based on the number and width of weavers' looms, taking into consideration the average thickness of textiles to be woven.

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6. The maximum potential production of sugar is based on uninterrupted operation of sugar plants for 120 days (normal duration of the sugar season), taking into consideration that an average of 12 percent sugar beets will be used.

7. The maximum potential production in construction is based on making 100 percent utilization of existing manpower to fulfill the planned production.

8. The maximum potential production in agriculture is based on the mean annual yield between 1947 - 1951.

Maximum potential utilization of transportation is based on full utilization of capacity in three shifts, which cannot be done in practice and only serves as a measure of capacity utilization. For example, telephone exchanges and ship transportation, especially coastal shipping, cannot be utilized at maximum capacity 24 hours a day throughout the entire year.

Accumulation [reserve?] and social funds are computed by deducting the wage fund from the value of production.

The rate set for the accumulation and social funds gives the ratio between the accumulation and social funds, and the wage fund which is to be realized.

The size of the accumulation and social funds in an individual branch depends on the size of its wage fund and the price level of its products. The basic differences in rates set for accumulation and social funds in different economic branches and republics results from the differences in their resources, such as their technical facilities, and from the different price levels of their products.

Small and unimportant variations which appear between the accumulation and social funds of some branches, activities, and computation of national income in republics stem from minor corrections made after discussion with administrations for the plan and the ministers of finance of the republics, and the lack of time to enter such corrections.

The rate of basic social contribution by kind of activity is computed by applying the same rate to the wage funds for all republics.

The rate of additional social contribution by kind of activity is computed by applying the same rate to the wage fund for all republics, but is levied only for production which realizes large accumulations and social funds.

Commodity-Monetary Balance

Purchasing funds in the commodity-monetary balance are the following:

1. The purchasing fund resulting from relation between the population and the socialist sector includes monetary income which the population receives from the socialist sector, minus expenditures connected with the socialist sector.

Monetary incomes from the socialist sector include all income the population receives from the state, such as wages, social allowances, the income received by artisans for services rendered to state establishments and enterprises, income of farmers for products sold to state enterprises, wages of members of farm work cooperatives, income from repayment of loans, honorary and other monetary awards, and industrial coupons figured on the basis of one coupon being worth 4 dinars.

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Monetary expenditures connected with the socialist sector include payments such as taxes, taxes and other contributions to the budget, transportation expenses, communal, cultural, and health expenses, payments to state enterprises for services of artisans, and savings. (Services in the 1952 balance were based on prices which became effective November 1951, except for certain adjustments being made, depending on the extent of utilization of services, to decrease prices below those of 1951.)

2. The purchasing fund resulting from business relations among the inhabitants is obtained by deducting from the income received the expenditures involved in such relations.

Monetary incomes resulting from business relations among the inhabitants include income craftsmen receive for services rendered to inhabitants, the income of individuals who work for private persons, the rent income of house owners, the income of private persons for transportation services rendered to the population, and the income of farmers from selling their products in the markets.

Monetary expenditures resulting from business relations among the inhabitants include expenditures for services rendered by private artisans, wages paid by private employers, house rents paid to private house owners, and expenditures for transportation services rendered by private persons.

3. The purchasing fund of farm work cooperatives is the difference between the monetary income of farm work cooperatives and their production costs and investments.

4. The purchasing fund of state establishments, enterprises, and social organizations is computed on the basis of the funds they realize by direct purchases in the commercial network or in production.

In addition to income from agriculture, the income of villages includes income realized by farmers employed in other economic areas. Farmers' share of the wage fund for workers and officials is 32 billion dinars.

Commodity funds include agricultural and industrial food products sold in the commercial network, all other industrial goods and medicines, books and periodicals, the hotel trade, and farm market trade.

1. Agricultural and industrial food products include those obtained by the crop purchase plan, by free trade of farm work cooperatives and agricultural farms, and products of the food industry.

2. The industrial goods fund includes the planned industrial goods consumption of the population, and of state establishments and enterprises for 1952, except for the Yugoslav Army, investments, and maintenance of investments, which are in a separate category to be taken care of through the materials balance. The volume of the industrial goods fund is based on the proposed plan for industrial production and distribution in 1952. The fund includes planned industrial and local production, drugstore business (excepting that pertaining to social security), and the import of finished goods for consumer consumption.

3. The farm market trade is computed on the basis of market surpluses remaining to producers after compulsory and free crop purchases have been made. These surpluses serve as a reserve, which allots 4,299,000,000 dinars for industrial goods, and 1,840,000,000 dinars for farm markets.

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Goals to be Realized

The social product to be realized is 1,784,445,000,000 dinars, including the production of military enterprises.

The different areas of the economy are to realize the following (in dinars):

Industry and mining	914,145,000,000
Agriculture	438,723,000,000
Forestry	40,688,000,000
Construction	137,781,000,000
Transportation	139,649,000,000
Commerce	64,293,000,000
Artisan trades	49,166,000,000

The national income to be realized in 1952 is 885,158,000,000 dinars.

The national income to be realized in the separate areas of the economy is as follows (in dinars):

Industry and mining	364,924,000,000
Agriculture	286,658,000,000
Forestry	25,286,000,000
Construction	41,598,000,000
Transportation	74,732,000,000
Artisan trades	30,160,000,000

Commerce in goods

Internal trade	26,800,000,000
Income from difference in prices in foreign trade	35,000,000,000

The national income to be realized by the republics in separate areas of the economy is as follows (in million dinars):

	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slovenia</u>	<u>Bosnia- Herzegovina</u>	<u>Mace- donia</u>	<u>Monte- negro</u>
Industry and mining	113,889	99,967	87,169	46,927	15,384	1,588
Agriculture	136,908	70,208	25,952	33,166	15,714	4,710
Forestry	2,284	10,899	3,113	7,789	565	636
Construction	11,926	9,677	3,293	12,813	2,335	1,554
Transportation	26,230	23,424	10,348	12,493	1,731	506
Commerce	10,055	6,637	4,017	3,052	2,385	654
Artisan trades	15,437	5,868	5,519	696	2,413	227
Total	316,729	226,680	139,411	116,936	40,527	9,875

Distribution of National Income

1. The wage fund is to be 382,881,000,000 dinars, distributed as follows (in dinars):

a. Wage fund for workers and officials in the socialized sector	131,754,000,000
b. Personal income of agriculturalists	241,988,000,000
c. Personal income of artisans	9,139,000,000

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The wage fund is to be distributed as follows (in millions of dinars):

	Total for FNRJ	Serbia	Croatia	Slo- venia	Bosnia- Herze- govina	Mace- donia	Monte- negro
Industry and mining	52,382	17,571	15,244	9,630	7,882	1,665	390
Agriculture (state farms and farms)	7,457	3,363	2,074	672	595	654	99
Forestry	9,069	1,252	3,928	974	2,419	327	169
Construction	20,790	5,961	4,836	1,647	6,403	1,167	776
Transportation and communications	20,470	7,104	6,629	2,513	3,403	669	152
Commerce	14,906	5,635	3,618	2,259	1,666	1,377	351
Artisans trades (state sector)	6,680	3,017	920	918	1,031	545	249
Total	131,754	43,903	37,249	18,613	23,399	6,404	2,186

The wage fund for industry and mining is to be distributed as follows (in millions of dinars):

Branch 111 -- Pro- duction and distri- bution of electric power	908	300	252	153	136	43	24
Branch 112 -- Pro- duction and proc- essing of coal	8,540	1,980	2,022	1,738	2,780	15	5
Branch 113 -- Pro- duction and proc- essing of petroleum	796	4	58	151	57	--	--
Branch 114 -- Ferrous metallurgy	1,385	85	140	444	716	--	--
Branch 115 -- Non- ferrous metallurgy	2,899	1,775	298	406	102	284	34
Branch 116 -- Pro- duction, refining, and processing of nonmetallic ores	2,660	800	1,260	412	143	31	14
Branch 117 -- Metal industry, and proc- essing of metals	9,851	4,336	2,062	2,010	1,256	180	7
Branch 118 - Ship- building	1,550	205	1,345	--	--	--	--
Branch 119 - Electric industry	938	140	581	215	2	--	--

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	Total for <u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo- venia</u>	<u>Bosnia- Herze- govina</u>	<u>Mace- donia</u>	<u>Monte- negro</u>
Branch 120 -- Chemi- cal industry	1,549	601	510	293	116	25	4
Branch 121 -- Con- struction materials industry	2,304	850	380	244	537	220	73
Branch 122 -- Wood industry	5,106	1,010	1,674	978	1,204	100	140
Branch 123 -- Paper industry	690	126	264	252	41	7	--
Branch 124 -- Textile industry	6,823	3,078	1,819	1,398	274	218	36
Branch 125 -- Leather and footwear indus- try	1,741	465	598	501	107	65	5
Branch 126 -- Rubber industry	319	84	176	59	--	--	--
Branch 127 -- Food- processing industry	2,164	925	876	194	73	74	22
Branch 128 -- Graphite industry	732	301	243	89	40	49	10
Branch 129 -- Tobacco industry	1,196	431	138	38	246	329	14
Branch 130 -- Film industry	231	75	22	55	52	25	2

The wage fund for transportation and communications is to be distributed as follows (in millions of dinars):

Branch 511 -- Rail- road transporta- tion	13,005	4,136	3,550	1,782	3,017	481	39
Branch 512 -- Mari- time traffic	1,561	1,561	--	--	--	--	--
Branch 513 -- River traffic	607	527	80	--	--	--	--
Branch 514 -- Air transportation	78	48	18	3	2	4	3
Branch 515 -- Road transportation	2,205	1,000	605	363	113	52	72
Branch 516 -- Postal, telephone, and telegraph	3,002	1,373	835	365	259	132	38

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2. The social funds are to be 4,02,652,000,000 dinars, distributed as follows (in dinars):

a. Children's allowances	39,000,000,000
b. Social security	37,400,000,000
c. National defense	210,000,000,000
d. Other funds	116,252,000,000

3. Investments are to total 156,425,000,000 dinars, of which state investment is to be 128,039,000,000 and investments by the citizenry (cooperative and private) 28,386,000,000 dinars.

Investments in construction (not including 4 billion dinars for private construction) are to be 152,425,000,000 dinars, of which the respective republics are to be allotted the following (in millions of dinars): Serbia, 34,656; Croatia, 23,202; Slovenia, 14,103; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 37,699; Macedonia, 6,450; Montenegro, 3,983; cooperative and private agriculture, transportation, and reserves, 32,332. These investments are to be allotted economic areas as follows (in millions of dinars): industry and mining, 100,031; agriculture and forestry, 28,388; transportation, 14,540; social standard, 5,702; reserves, 3,764.

The above does not include equipment to be imported through loans of 9 billion dinars.

The national income to be distributed is to be 941,958,000,000 dinars, or 56,800,000,000 dinars in excess of the planned national income. This excess is to be made up by exceeding the minimum production plan, by loans, by credits, and by aid from abroad.

The government of Yugoslavia is authorized to regulate the above deficit through the means indicated, or to decrease proportionally the distribution of national income, with the approval of the People's Skupstina of Yugoslavia.

Minimum Index of Utilization of Production Capacity (Percent)

1. Industry and mining

	Total for PNRJ	Serbia	Croatia	Slo- venia	Bosnia- Herze- govina	Mace- donia	Monte- negro
Branch 111 -- Pro- duction and distri- bution of electric power	98	100	92	98	98	100	100
Branch 112 -- Pro- duction and proc- essing of coal	95	95	91	97	98	95	91
Branch 113 -- Pro- duction and proc- essing of petroleum	93	100	90	93	100	--	--
Branch 114 - Ferrous metallurgy	99	98	100	99	99	--	--
Branch 115 -- Non- ferrous metallurgy	85	88	98	74	100	100	100
Branch 116 -- Non- metallic minerals	90	96	90	85	87	65	100

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	Total for <u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo-</u> <u>venia</u>	<u>Bosnia-</u> <u>Herze-</u> <u>govina</u>	<u>Mace-</u> <u>donia</u>	<u>Monte-</u> <u>negro</u>
Branch 116 P -- Glass industry	87	84	86	89	--	100	90
Branch 117 -- Metal processing indus- try	66	55	74	73	96	50	100
Branch 118 -- Machine construction (utili- zation of capacities on the basis of value in percent)	85	72	77	93.5	76.5	84	100
Branch 119 -- Electric industry (utilization of capacities on the basis of value in percent)	78	83.5	85	55	100	--	--
Branch 120 -- Chemical industry	49	48	46	53	72	47	64
Branch 121 -- Construc- tion materials industry	75	73	74	92	73	58	71
Branch 122 - Wood industry*	66	59	82	45	78	71	44
Branch 123 -- Cellu- lose, wood pulp, and paper industry	83	81	82	87	86	59	--
Branch 124 -- Textile industry	69	69	72	71	54	64	86
Branch 125 -- Leather and footwear indus- try	68	65	67	74	44	68	64
Branch 126 -- Rubber industry	96	97	96	96	--	--	--
Branch 127 -- Food- processing indus- try	58	76	52	28	70	27	50
Branch 128 -- Graph- ite industry**	40	47	54	34	21	16	19
Branch 129 -- To- bacco industry	49	45	32	45	53	73	82

*Also includes a utilization-of-capacity index for the Ministry of Rail-roads, amounting to 84.

**Also includes a utilization-of-capacity index of 44 for the Yugoslav Coun-til for Transportation and Communications.

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	Total for <u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo- venia</u>	<u>Bosnia- Herze- govina</u>	<u>Mace- donia</u>	<u>Monte- negro</u>
2. Agriculture							
Branch 211 -- Field crops*	105	101	107	110	112	107	115
Branch 212 -- Fruit growing, and Branch 213 -- Vineyard cultivation	101	107	93	91	82	110	115
Branch 214 -- Livestock production (based on 1951 only)**	111	124	102	103	109	105	107
Branch 215 -- Fishing (based on 1951 only)	114	102	117	--	--	103	103
Branch 216 -- Domestic processing of agricultural products	102	107	100	93	98	106	110

*Total for FNRJ is divided as follows: grains, 103; industrial plants, 103; vegetables, 113; and fodder, 106.

**Total for FNRJ is divided as follows: increase in livestock inventory, 113; livestock for slaughtering, 113; livestock products, 109.

3. Forest exploitation. The utilization-of-capacity index below refers to the utilization of equipment for hauling and transportation, taking into consideration the condition of roads, etc.

Branch 313 -- Total for FNRJ, 100; Serbia, 100; Croatia, 100; Slovenia, 100; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 100; Macedonia, 100; Montenegro, 100.

4. Construction. (Does not include construction work by artisans' trades.) Total for FNRJ, 97; Serbia, 100; Croatia, 94; Slovenia, 95; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 100; Macedonia, 85; Montenegro, 100.

5. Transportation and Communications.

Branch 511 -- Railroad transportation: total, 86; passenger cars, 96; freight cars, 80.

Branch 512 -- Maritime traffic: total, 65; passenger ships, 34; freighters, 58; ports, 77.

Branch 513 -- River traffic: total, 86; passenger ships, 61; freighters, 90.

Branch 514 -- Air transport: total, 60; passenger aircraft, 35; cargo aircraft, 80.

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Branch 515 -- Road transportation: total, 86; passenger vehicles, 78; freight vehicles, 93.

Branch 516 -- Postal communications: total, 52; postal service, 55; telegraph service, 46; telephone service, 45.

Accumulation and Social Funds

The average rate set for accumulation and social funds is as follows (in percent):

	<u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo-</u> <u>venia</u>	<u>Bosnia-</u> <u>Herze-</u> <u>govina</u>	<u>Mace-</u> <u>donia</u>	<u>Monte-</u> <u>negro</u>
1. For economic areas							
Industry and mining	597	548	556	805	494	823	307
Agriculture	14.9	15.5	15.3	15.7	13.6	12.5	4.9
Forestry	179	82	177	220	222	73	276
Construction	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transportation <u>and</u> <u>Communications?</u>	265	269	252	312	266	158	233
Commerce	80	78	83	78	83	73	86
Handicrafts	91	89	100	97	80	80	75
Total	122	93	131	230	128	98	53

2. For the following economic branches:

Industry and mining

Branch 111 -- Production and distribution of electric power

1,445 1,101 1,448 2,617 1,359 302 771

Branch 112 -- Production and processing of coal

306 252 228 264 427 140 560

Branch 113 -- Production and processing of petroleum

1,873 525 1,606 1,269 6,307 -- --

Branch 114 -- Ferrous metallurgy

382 260 347 734 185 -- --

Branch 115 -- Non-ferrous metallurgy

775 669 165 2,129 817 200 170

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	<u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo-</u> <u>venia</u>	<u>Bosnia-</u> <u>Herze-</u> <u>govina</u>	<u>Mace-</u> <u>donia</u>	<u>Monte-</u> <u>negro</u>
Branch 116 -- Pro- duction, refining, and processing of nonmetallic ores	399	446	338	513	350	248	743
Branch 117 -- Metal industry, and proc- essing of metals	549	518	530	623	605	320	200
Branch 118 -- Ship- building	439	571	419	--	--	--	--
Branch 119 -- Elec- tric industry	625	900	600	500	1,950	--	--
Branch 120 -- Chemi- cal industry	854	723	1,023	689	713	892	350
Branch 121 -- Con- struction materials industry	134	126	160	150	130	120	100
Branch 122 -- Wood industry	178	110	204	145	239	100	100
Branch 123 -- Pro- duction of cellu- lose, wood pulp, and paper	1,225	402	1,566	1,262	1,522	100	--
Branch 124 -- Tex- tile industry	922	561	913	1,875	246	932	267
Branch 125 -- Leather and foot- wear industry	612	648	606	681	400	269	260
Branch 126 -- Rubber industry	668	836	510	900	--	--	--
Branch 127 -- Food- processing indus- try	858	1,459	432	287	508	377	336
Branch 128 -- Graph- ite industry	116	120	111	126	113	110	110
Branch 129 -- To- bacco industry	2,051	1,249	2,306	3,189	2,054	2,822	2,914
Branch 130 -- Film industry	79	268	145	311	290	292	1,000

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	<u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo-</u> <u>venia</u>	<u>Bosnia-</u> <u>Herze-</u> <u>govina</u>	<u>Mace-</u> <u>donia</u>	<u>Monte-</u> <u>negro</u>
Forestry							
Branch 311 -- Culti- vation and mainte- nance of forests	102	70	107	--	233	47	--
Branch 313 -- Exploi- tation of forests	219	100	256	219	221	112	276
Transportation and Communications							
Branch 511 -- Rail- road transporta- tion	305	310	332	344	271	132	221
Branch 512 -- Mari- time traffic	130	--	130	--	--	--	--
Branch 513 -- River traffic	155	151	178	--	--	--	--
Branch 515 -- Road transportation	314	300	278	322	307	500	314
Branch 516 -- Postal communication	135	139	132	145	122	126	100
Commerce	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Hotel industry	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The average rate of social contribution and taxes for the accumulation and social funds (includes contributions to social security) is to be as follows (in percent):

	<u>FNRJ</u>	<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Slo-</u> <u>venia</u>	<u>Bosnia-</u> <u>Herze-</u> <u>govina</u>	<u>Mace-</u> <u>donia</u>	<u>Monte-</u> <u>negro</u>
Industry and mining							
Basic contribution	18	18.6	18.6	15.6	22.8	10.8	32.4
Additional contribu- tion	22.2	21.4	24	30.6	8.4	10.3	19.3
Agriculture	40	39	43.5	43.5	34	29	25
Forestry	30.2	49.7	23.1	36.8	31.9	67.2	18.8
Construction	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Communications	36.8	37.4	34.3	39.2	35.8	46	70.9
Commerce	97.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Artisan trades	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Total money to be allotted through the federal budget is 282,150,006 [million dinars?].

Contributions to Montenegro are to be 2,792 [million dinars?].

The distribution of the social contribution and taxes in the budget is to be published later because the distribution must be computed according to the new tax categories.

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